

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

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FIELD DIARY

Mr. E. A. Goldman

(Official title.)

Period, Dec. 16, 1930 to Jan. 28

**1931**  
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shuboldt Co.  
Dec. 16. Blackburg, Calif.

Made trip over Grizzly Mt.  
over Rowleson pass on line and  
return to Blackburg.

Station 1, low meadow, Golden  
Eagle dead. - Coyote dead same time  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  mile away.

fresh  
Sta. 2, 1 dead skunk

Dead some time and partly eaten by hawk.

Sta. 3. 1 dead skunk. 1 bitch  
& 2 pups.

Sta. 4. In cold gulch on passway  
for coyotes. Spruce and small  
stream heading near. Possible  
danger to skunks, but slight  
as very high up.

Sta. 5 - In timber. ~~1 dead skunk~~

Sta. 6 - Near top of ridge. ~~1 dead skunk~~  
skunk - 10 ft. from carcass.  
1 dead skunk dead long time.

Dec. 16 con.

Coyotes keep coming in here from Trinity Co. Not many between here and the coast.

When coyotes were numerous many of the sheep men were forced out of business. But sheep business has become profitable again since heavy work has been carried on.

Prior family opposed to poison but became converted.

1  
Blackberrying the Laytonville, in  
allotment, near Fallins.

Dec. 1/7 <sup>4</sup> says also traps  
has a few

E. J. Day, Blackberry says:  
Poison not very serious factor  
in destroying fur bearers.

Coons do not readily take  
poison and few are poisoned,  
but many are taken with  
dog at night in apple orchards.

Skunks more abundant now  
than formerly when practically  
none were trapped. He claims  
that old male skunks kill the  
young and trapping therefore  
reduces the males. About one  
in 10 of skunks taken are males.

Coyotes kill young coons out  
feeding on grasshoppers and  
even kill some skunks.

Skunks: In some localities old  
males kill off about all the young.  
Skins of yg. show along the back

Dec, 17 con.

the toothmarks of old stinks  
that have been attacking them.

Trapping alone would not be  
effective for coyotes because it  
was shown in the past that they  
increased while trapping was  
carried on. When trapping poison  
substituted great numbers of  
coyotes were killed at stations,  
in some cases eight or ten.

Does not practice as a rule.  
Refers to story of Andy Boiman  
and coyote hunt on Russ Ranch.  
Coyotes generally whip one  
dog which is apt to be  
ahead.

About ~~the~~<sup>1888</sup> coyotes first  
appeared in this region and  
gradually became abundant.

Dec. 18, Daytonville, Calif.  
to Leavelle, Calif. Game Warden  
E.R. Caldwell says:

✓ Letting down coyotes increases  
ground squirrels.

✓ Cattle men generally opposed  
to poisoning and trapping. Travers  
Bro. large cattle owners.

✓ Coyotes kill a good many deer.

✓ " " " " " " they.

✓ Foxes scarce now, formerly abundant  
he thinks reduced in numbers by  
poison.

✓ Beavers not poisoned in numbers.

✓ Fisher about gone and he believes  
due to poisoning of squirrels some  
years ago.

✓ Some believe skunks too  
abundant and harmful to game.

✓ Does not believe that fur bears  
except possibly foxes are being

Dec. 18 con.

seriously reduced by poisoning  
or trapping.

✓ Believes trapping more harmful  
to fur bears than poison.

Bobcats kill a good many deer.  
He has seen kills in snow where he  
was sure it was bobcat. Sometimes  
reported to kill sheep but not so bad  
on sheep as deer. Not readily found.

✓ Sheep men want bear killed.

✓ Gus Ganagan reported to have  
killed 200 in last two years. He  
thinks killed 7 during August.

✓ Carter Underhill working near  
Coovils is very careful in use of  
poison and does not kill many  
fur bears.

✓ Bears particularly abundant  
between Haytonville and coast.

✓ Caldwell says he does not believe coyotes can be controlled without present use of poison. Suggests that if it were discontinued sheep men would scatter it indiscriminately and do much damage.

Has seen as many as half a dozen stumps about a poison station.

Clarke says bears chase and catch sheep one at a time, but may return and kill a sheep each night until killed themselves.

Frank C. Clarke, <sup>Prop. 18 con. Rancher</sup> Laytonville, Calif. says;

Began in sheep business in early eighties, when few coyotes. Earlier in dairy business and no coyotes. Says has found sheep teeth and other fragments at coyote dens.

Clarke is a U.C. man who does not believe that predatory animals are an effective check on rodents.

Porter Underhill says:

Coyotes, A year ago in Eden Valley south of Nevada a year ago last fall of 24 coyotes <sup>mostly</sup> ~~partly~~ trapped but a few poisoned all but three had deer meat in stomachs. He has seen deer chased and caught by coyotes. Many fragments of fawns are found around dens of coyotes.



Dec. 18 con.

Coyotes sometimes eat poisoned skunks and skunks in traps. And fragments of skunks are sometimes found about dens. In trailing one coyote he found a skunk that had been killed and set a trap at the place which later caught a skunk.

Where coyotes are killing sheep they are often difficult to poison as they will not take the bait, preferring fresh sheep meat.

Does not believe that trapping and use of dogs alone would result in reducing coyotes fast enough. Trapping handicapped by cattle, horses and sheep being attracted by scent and springing traps.

Dec. 18 con. -  
A few lions killed in this section  
each year, lions sometimes ~~start~~  
to killing sheep.

Dec. 19 Coulo. Calif.  
Trip over poison line with  
Porter Underhill.  
1<sup>st</sup> sta. <sup>Flat on bench.</sup> where horse had been  
butchered about a week ago.  
One fresh poisoned skunk.  
Two dead skunks killed last  
year. ~~Drinks~~.

Divides a horse into 25 &  
25 pieces. Believes small  
statues better than large.  
2 sta. In a kite flat on bench.

Piece of horse with loaded  
horns attached. This locality  
has been poisoned for a long  
time and 5 coyotes taken  
of which 2 carcasses seen  
in past. 2 skunks killed in  
October.

Dec 19 con.

near ch. now but probably  
3 Sta. <sup>in range</sup> Little flat on bottom  
dry wash. 1 skunk poisoned  
look under. A coyote with  
six pups and pig meat in  
stomach trapped here last  
summer.

4 Sta. On bench. Some bait taken  
apparently by coyote.

Underhill says skunks  
usually die within 100 yds.  
of sta.

5 Sta. On ridge - 1 fresh dead  
skunk. Loaded with bait.  
Plead placed close about and  
some 8-10 yds. away.

6 Sta. - On ~~ridge~~ ridge - horse station.  
Some bait taken.

7 Sta. - ~~On~~ On ridge - Some bait  
taken and station bait pulled

Dec. 19 con

away from fastening and  
dressed about 10 feet.

Old station

-----  
Fence disappeared suddenly  
about 10 years ago according to  
Raymond Hill of Leoda.

Hill says a former Federal  
hunter put out poison recklessly  
along main road. etc.

E. A. Vann says:

About three years ago when  
cholera killed some hogs bears  
got to eating them and became  
killers and killed 17 hogs  
as a result.

Bears said to be killed in some  
places for destroying apples in  
orchards.

Dec. 20 ~~con~~ (Sat.) hauled  
to Upiak via Blue Rock Ranch. Drove to  
Blue Rock Ranch on older <sup>main</sup> road about 16  
miles north of <sup>Paytonville</sup> ~~Paytonville~~ to the only  
road <sup>to which</sup> ~~to which~~ <sup>to which</sup>.  
Andy Bowman says.

Uses mostly poison which is  
more effective than <sup>also using dog</sup> trapping.

On Russ Ranch 1 year ago last  
March Bowman caught one  
coyote with dogs, when about 17  
men and 21 dogs had been making  
futile efforts to stop killing sheep.

Got a bear at Blue Rock Ranch  
which had just killed a hog.  
Several other hogs missing are  
assumed to have been killed  
by same bear. Killed a bear  
that was killing sheep for  
Clarke about 3 weeks ago.

Now hit on dogs which while not  
so safe is better as it enables the  
dog to follow trail and work

Dec. 20 con  
better

Very few coyotes here now, but  
they keep coming in from  
adjoining cattle ranches where no  
poisoning or <sup>other</sup> control ~~is~~ is done.

In poisoning puts out station  
first and leaves it several days  
and then puts baits about 20  
yds. away preferably up on rocks  
or stumps out of reach of hogs.

Coyotes kill skunks as he has  
repeatedly personally observed. At  
one time he and several other men  
a year ago last May on Rose Ranch  
about 6 miles south of ~~Paytonville~~  
Paytonville found six young skunks.  
In following coyote trails it is  
not <sup>very</sup> uncommon to find a skunk  
or young coon killed by coyote.  
Fawn fragments commonly found  
about dens of coyotes.

Dec. 20 con.

Grizzly not uncommon in this range  
in this region. Disappeared about  
43 years ago.

Elk formerly very numerous  
in this region, last stand on  
P. & Mt. near Blue Rock Ranch.

Deer formerly very numerous higher  
timbered mountains but never many  
and saw the last one about five  
years ago about 6 miles west of  
the Blue Rock Ranch. There is not much  
evidence left of their former  
abundance as the range is  
range.

Coyotes - Wore on game in this region.  
Hunting with dogs for many  
years.

Skunks - Found about 20 feet  
up on low grass but never  
saw any of the old ones.

Dec. 20 con

Rain - Not much.

Coyotes - If the first track of coyotes  
has been found of a long  
time ago. There  
are many ~~coyotes~~  
around that does not feed it more than  
all the other. They are not so common  
all.

A piece of land that was killed about  
150 sheep and killed about 100  
which in November by the same  
man.

Bellevue, Colo  
Belle Springs, Co

Paul A. Grothe says: He  
came to the place in '72 when there  
were many sheep. They gradually  
became more abundant in the  
happening of the sheep  
1914-1917

Dec. 20 con.

When organized from  
red deer ranch along  
1900, Polson only thing that  
has been done to  
in 6 years. From 1910 to 1914  
1500 deer were taken in  
ranch of 10,000 acres.

Bowman says he came in  
in '68 when he came in

Bowman says has been for  
at 2 coons per animal

Polson says coyotes scalped but  
no furs saved so far this winter  
as price so low they are not  
worth the expense and time  
that would be involved.

Dec. 21 (Sun) Ukiah, Calif.

Remained here today.

W.F. Polson says: Game mammals where  
control work has been done. In an  
area between the Sacramento highway  
and the Monticello road, <sup>Napa Co.</sup> about 8  
miles long and five miles wide  
about 8 years ago when work  
was started there were no deer  
and now there are probably  
200. Deer have increased in  
Napa Co. in general.

Dec 22 (Mon) Eden Valley

Ranch. Drove with W.F. Polson to Eden  
Valley Ranch about 30 miles northeast of  
Wilder. Left Ukiah 11 A.M. arrived about 6 P.M.  
after slight delay in Willits.  
Polson says: Only one  
man in Siskiyou Co. &  
none in Trinity Co. Much  
complaint of coyotes coming west  
from there but stock interests not  
very great & work there negligible.

Dec. 22 con.

Dr. T. B. Ricks says:

Came to Hunsaw Investment Co's ranch (Eden Valley Ranch) 34 miles N.E. of Willits in 1914. Coyotes then very abundant and hogs could not be allowed to run at large. This is cattle ranch and while coyotes have been seen jumping at calves they do not kill many of any. Many hogs killed by them, Work by Furmy began here in fall of 1923 and now they are greatly reduced. Old hunter Dick Turk has found & trapped 27 since the first of Nov.

Ricks says deer here increasing rapidly and he attributes this to coyote control.

Reported that a trapper named Shadwan took over 200 on this ranch last year and over 200 were taken by other trappers.

A year ago last fall 28 were caught right around the ranch.

Pays a bounty of \$2 each on skunks to protect ~~go~~ pheasants.

Canada Goose - About 1,000 in wheat field in bottom of Eden Valley.

Eden Valley Ranch has 27,000 a. deeded land and 10,000 acres of Nat. Forest. Capacity for cattle about 1,500 head.

Griffith Hunsaw  
200 Bush St., S.F. ~~again~~  
owner of Eden Valley Ranch.

Dec. 22 con.

(Tue.) Ukiah &  
Dec. 23, Eden Valley  
Ranch 30 mi. N.E. of Wells. Made trip over  
Tuck's poison & trap line. Killed 6 poison stations  
and about 24 sets of traps  
Vick Teck says:

13 mi. S.W. of Wells, a wt.  
lion killed 100 lambs, 8 or 10  
in night (very small lambs)  
by biting them so that the  
lower jaw overlapped  
the lambs and the upper  
canines were sunk into the  
brain. This went on over  
months until Vic. Teck got  
the lion with hands.  
The lion would make his  
kill early in the evening.  
One would be packed off  
about 150 yards and eaten  
and the rest left lying  
where killed. This happened in  
March 1928.

Dec. 23 con.

Tuck places all of poison stations  
and traps along high ridges and  
covers territory extending a number  
of miles.

Skunks: One dead in trap and  
two dead ones <sup>old carcasses</sup> near poison  
stations, one in a place.

Beavers: Tuck says he has never  
found but a poisoned  
beaver. One in trap and a number of carcasses.

Traps: Tuck and others of Beavers  
men block their traps against  
skunks by placing a <sup>small</sup> redwood stick  
across jaws under pan of trap so  
that they are rarely caught.

Returned to Ukiah in evening.

Dec. 24 (Wed.), Berkeley.  
Returned here today. Left Ukiah  
11.15 A.M., arrived Berkeley about  
5 P.M. via S.F.



Dec. 25 (Thurs.) Berkeley, Calif.  
Remained here today.

Dec. 26 (Fri.) Left Berkeley  
8:37 7.50 A.M. Took train at Oakland  
16<sup>th</sup> St. 8.29 A.M. arrived Tulare 3.08 P.M.  
In leave after 3.08 P.M. met by brother  
and driven to ranch near Austin.

Dec. 27 (Sat.) Bakerfield, Calif.  
Left ranch in afternoon and  
was joined by Summer at  
Bakerfield in evening.

Dec. 28 (Sun.) Bakerfield,  
Calif. Field Supervisor  
Conferred with F.E. Broadshaw and  
Mr. Fay, who is the head of county  
cooperation. Drove out to foothills  
near San Emigdio.

Dec. 29 (Mon.) Bakerfield.  
Drove with Summer & Broadshaw  
over trap lines of R.C. Giles along  
west side of valley north of

Maricopa, & returned to Bakerfield  
in evening.

~~2 foxes trapped / 14 sheep  
1 horn trapped  
2 badgers, 49 white bats nearly  
every day, - 45 litters, 5 years  
with Snyg, 10 coppers in about 2 weeks  
Thinks a fine. Also found some  
2 coppers today. R.C. Giles  
33 on hills - 16 in valley  
Poison almost necessary at times~~

Giles had 33 sets on lower  
foothills and 16 in bottom of  
valley. In foothills traps placed  
mainly along ridges and in  
bottom of valley largely along  
cavals. Traps baited against small  
fur bears by placing redwood  
sticks under pan. Had been 5 years  
with Snyg and a good happen. About  
2 weeks here where sheep are being  
lambd on Simon Ranch. Regards poison  
as almost necessary at times and



Dec. 29 con.

Dec. 30 (Tue.) Bakerfield.

~~Went out in afternoon~~

Summer left for southern  
Calif. in morning.

Conferred with Geo. Commission  
Runtick.

Went out with F.E. Broadbent  
to trap lines of C.A. Gaudens near  
Gards and visited 9 sets he had  
put out only a day or two  
before near lambing grounds of  
sheep in the bottom of the  
valley.

Dec 30 (Tue.) con.

Foot. Hopper, Bakerfield  
C.A. Gaudens says:

He caught a skunk in Walker  
Basin and a coyote came  
and ate up the skunk leaving  
the tail hind foot and  
scent bag. He reset the traps  
and caught several coyotes  
at same spot although the  
place smelled strongly of  
skunk. This happened about  
3 years ago.

Devil dogs frequently  
kill small lambs near  
Bakerfield where they are  
abundant.

Got 24 coyotes in 22 days at  
J.O. Morrow between Woody and  
Riville, Kern Co. ~~from~~  
beginning about Thanksgiving. ~~It~~  
Skunks very abundant there  
every for white ones. Caught

~~about~~ 4 during this period  
in his traps. Very few come  
in that region. ~~Has~~ been  
4 1/2 years in S. Mex.

Jackrabbit - caught them in  
a set of traps today, probably attracted  
by corn. I saw one on the  
prairie. I saw one on the prairie  
occasionally but found where coyotes  
ate coyote carcasses. Not  
taken 1090 in 4 1/2 years  
mostly by trapping according  
to Brodshaw.

Lardus says about foxes sometimes  
kill small hawks by biting them  
in the throat but do not in all  
cases attempt to drag them off or  
feed upon them.

Direct forces had revealed several  
of Gardner's plots.

Dec. 3 (Wed.), left  
Bakersfield 12:07 a.m. and arrived  
Sacto. 7:50 a.m.  
Spent day at Paole's office.

Paole says:

In re 10 yr. program:  
Apprs. now ~~27488~~<sup>about \$</sup> 26692  
" under program, \$49688

More money needed to reduce  
coyotes in unworked territory  
from which they now come in  
such as Trinity Co. and foothill  
territory. Also for more supervision  
now lacking.

Trinity Co. about 74% Federal land.

In about 3 years Paole figures  
under 10 year program ~~expense~~  
could be proportionally reduced to  
Federal Govt and state.

State apprs. ~~now~~<sup>current</sup> 23558.55  
Commuter " " about 60,000

Assumed that state ~~and~~ should  
proportionally increase its contribution.  
Pay of all trappers to be increased.

~~State~~ Poole also says:  
Hoppers now paid <sup>\*</sup>120 to <sup>\*</sup>150  
Fed. " " " \$120 to <sup>\*</sup>165 but  
may be paid up to <sup>\*</sup>175.  
Hunters could not be graded.

Poison extremely used during  
foot & mouth campaign in 1924 -  
1925 and gradually decreased since  
until now has very limited use  
in spots.

General  
California law, Attorney has  
informally stated that nothing  
in law to prevent poisoning being  
placed on private lands.

Poison now limited to campaign  
that might be called fairly extensive  
is in Modoc Co. In other places only  
spots <sup>namely</sup> as in Mendocino and Humboldt  
counties. One man in Butte Co.,  
and a little in Kern. An occasional  
poison station for special reason

may be put out anywhere.

Gray foxes, skunks and badgers  
are the fur bearers are the  
animals mainly taken according  
to Poole in the order mentioned.

-Wolf: Poole says he has absolute  
personal knowledge of wolves  
practically wiping out mountain  
sheep in Wind River country on  
Shoshone Indian Reservation on  
the headwaters of the Big Horn River.

Badgers do not as a rule like fat  
baits.

1931

Jan. 1 (Thurs), Sacramento, Calif.  
Spent day at Poole's office  
going over files, etc.

Jan. 2 (Fri.), Placerville, Calif.

Left Sacto. 8.45 a.m. with W.M.  
Mouser Field Supervisor. and  
reached Placerville, 5 P.M.

Visited first a line of 4 sets - 2  
a place put out by Jack ~~Anacore~~  
Anacore near Clements, San Joaquin Co.  
This was in lower foothills. One  
coyote caught last night.

Then visited 28 sets placed  
by Hugh Mouser in foothills near  
Drytown, Amador Co. One coyote  
caught several days ago. Traps are  
in cattle pastures where there  
had been complaints of coyotes  
killing calves.



About <sup>7</sup> ~~number of~~ coyotes taken by  
Jones here previous to last  
week.

Jan. 3 (Sat.) Placerville, Calif.  
Cover line of 25 traps of Jones <sup>and</sup> return.  
Left Placerville 9 A.M. visited  
trap line of M. Jones in  
foothills overgrown with manzanita,  
B. Dregger and mixture of yellow  
pine. Complaints of coyotes  
killing sheep on ranches where  
they have sheep in small  
 bunches - no big bands.

Gun clubs. Most of land in  
this section said to be leased  
by gun clubs and posted by  
them - Fairplay Gun Club here.

Jones has been here about a  
month - has out 35 sets in two  
lives - traps using <sup>cedar</sup> ~~gallun~~ stick,  
coyotes - 1 taken by Jones - few  
here now. ~~liberated people probably~~  
Fawns - 2 taken by Jones <sup>as and are credited</sup>  
Skunks - Jones showed me where

Jan. 3<sup>d</sup> con.

one was caught a few days ago. Says no others taken here.

Coyotes: Jones says on two occasions he has set traps near a den containing young coyotes and when one was caught the others ate the one in the trap. He has not noted a coyote or canyabats habit among older animals.

Poisoning: General sentiment among ranchers here who have a good many dogs opposed to it, according to Jones.

Jan. 4 (Sun.) Placerville to Sonora, Tuolumne Co.

Left Placerville about 9 A.M. and drove to Valley Springs and Hyatt Ranch 2 miles out where we went over 13 miles of the telephone line said to consist of 17 sets of

Raccoon, Trapper showed us skin of  
raccoon he had taken within the past  
few days.

No fur bears found by me.

Skunk: Trapper said he caught  
one skunk some time ago, but  
hardly catches any.

Fur bearers - skunks and foxes said  
to be rather scarce here.

Jan. 4 rancher

W.P. Hyatt Valley Springs,  
California. ed. 1930.

But Trappers have done splendid  
work.

Jan. 1, 1930

Trapper ~~has~~ lost between 30  
to 40 turkeys.

Before trappers came in lost  
500 to 600 per year through  
ravages of coyotes on sheep,  
pigs and turkeys. But since  
coyotes have been reduced and  
losses small.

Occasionally trappers get a coon  
- 2 that he knows of.

Bobcats sometimes kill chickens.

Foxes - very few here and  
little private trapping done.

Does not know of any poisoning  
used in this vicinity in the past  
10 years, except some he used himself  
before the trappers began their work.



is in favor of having them reduced,

Deer: common here when a boy 40 years ago.

Coysotes: always common here.

Trappus - 38 killed in this Co. this year according to Mason. Very few this year.

J.J. Ferretti, Groveland,  
Two-volume Co. about 26 mi from  
Sonora says:

Coysotes have killed calves at various times for him as shown by their tracks.

Skunk: One dog under and under a chicken house and killed 93 chickens weighing about 1 lb. each about Jan. 1930. Skunk caught in trap and killing wheel. Should be listed as predator animals along with coyotes and cats.

Coyotes: Have killed 14 pigs from 10 days to 1 month old and he has just refused to stop. Is quite sure killing due to coyotes. Become very bold when they get started killing chickens.

Bobcats: Have been caught by him killing chickens and kids.

Coyotes: In 1922 or 1923 while he and another fellow were gathering cattle in the latter part of Oct. high in the mountains with a light snow on and deer moving down he found 28 carcasses of fawns killed by coyotes and one ewing a doe chased by coyotes ran under

his horse,

Mt. Lions: A few acres in this county and are filled from time to time. Sometimes kill hogs. Found one with a pig with him up a tree some years ago. Have ~~never~~ seen but two in the woods, one of which he killed.

Skunks: Common at his ranch, but not much trapped by trappers. He shoots all he sees as he considers them a nuisance.

Poses: A few found, sometimes kill chickens but damage not serious.

The J. George, Federal  
happen at Sonora says:

Skunks: Now sticks to back  
traps and rarely catches them  
any small fur beasts.  
Is just moving and has no  
line out now.

Has been about 3 1/2 years  
in Govt service  
During Dec. says he caught 3 skunks

G. J. Ferrille says:

Skunks: In chicken houses he  
has found skunks killing hens and  
eating eggs. Eggs are sucked  
and shells left in nest.

Dogs: Frequently responsible for  
killing of sheep in this region.



Tusolune Co.

Jan. 6 (Tue.), Sonora, ~~to~~  
Fresno.

Left Sonora about 9 AM and drove Cooperstown, Stanislaus Co., where we met Lehar. J. Bornerud went over ~~about~~ 1/2 setting of his line of about 40.

Coyotes: Saw one ~~today~~ which Monner fired at but did not hit.

Lehar, J. Bornerud, Cooperstown, Stanislaus Co. says.

Skunks: Caught 3 in last month.

Badger: Caught 1 in last month.

Coyotes: Kill young skunks, he believes. Has not actually seen them but has seen a happen all his life and has observed that where coyotes are trapped off skunks increase.

Skunks: Borrett believes that male skunks kill young as he has trapped at certain dens year after year in winter when he says females do not come out very often and where male skunks are taken the skunks in general increase. Believes that skunks are killed by eating poisoned squirrels but has not actually observed. ~~to~~

Poison: Does not favor poison. Lost two good hunting dogs killed by poisoned squirrels.

Service: About 3 years with us.

Trope: Blocks them with cedar stakes. Over about a dozen settings of his line and found no fur trace.

Wm. Mouser says:

With Survey about 6 years,

2 years service in Pro lumme  
Co.

Coyotes: Took 197 coyotes in Co.

Bobcats: Took 99

Skunks: Did not exceed 20

Races: Took about 15 all of  
which were turned loose  
except 2 found <sup>was of</sup> dead.

Badgers: Three, which were killed  
as they were ~~considered~~ crippled.  
and one was already dead.

Buzzards: apt to work on  
skunks when found dead, and  
sometimes waiting for a skunk  
found in trap to die.

Crows: No exact count but  
think about 35 all of which  
were liberated except one which  
was dead. Near prune orchards  
apt to be caught, attracted by scent,

continued  
Mm. Mouse, says:

Gray foxes: Easily attracted  
by scent.

Desert foxes: Not very readily  
attracted by scent, but <sup>very</sup> readily  
caught at traps.

Skunks: When one is caught  
others are apt to be attracted.

At Modesto en route here talked  
with Agricultural Commissioner  
E. J. Hamlin of Stanislaus Co.,  
who says people in general are  
well satisfied with our work.  
Considerable rodent work is  
done in the Co. Thallium and  
carbon bisulphide is used for  
squirrels with good results.  
Cost of using carbon bisulph.  
is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hole

and is regarded as ~~the~~ effusive  
where squirrels are numerous  
but thallium is used, he says,  
only under competent supervision.  
He claims he has never found  
many birds or other animals killed.  
Those found were mainly a  
few blackbirds and meadow  
larks and rarely a dove. He  
says stories of much killing of  
birds, etc. greatly exaggerated.  
Also he is familiar with  
exaggerated complaints made  
by private ~~happens~~, who he  
pointed out can <sup>not</sup> be depended  
upon to take coyotes when  
damages are reported.

Jan. 7 (Wed.) Fresno to  
Madera, via <sup>and Fresno Valley</sup> Centerville, in Sierra foothills  
and Merced Co.

Left Fresno about 11:30 after conference  
in Co. Agric. Extn. office and drove to  
Fresno Valley then to Madera and  
finally to Madera.

Apiary Inspector, Fresno Co.,  
Mr. Geo. J. Brown says: In winter  
of 1916 had a ♀ <sup>Wasp</sup> opossum and 7  
young shipped from Mendocino  
Co., Texas to Austin, Calif. where  
he was living. She finally  
escaped with her young. Several  
of the young were caught, but  
within a year or two opossums  
were reported in the vicinity  
indicating that they had become  
established there.

Lo La Atkinson, in charge rodent,  
weed and predatory animal  
control. Fresno Co.

Says: People generally well satisfied with work.

Robust work: Strychnine used in summer and thallium for clean up work in winter. Regards thallium as effective for clean up work as carbon bisulphide as a rule. Says little harm done by thallium to useful wild life when used with proper care. Employed mainly on floor of valley and places where quail are not found. Carbon bisulphide has limited use in hills owing to rock piles in which quail live, and in places where quail are abundant owing to large spaces that must be filled with gas.

Bufford Ward, Federal Bunker  
in hills east of Fresno says:

Has been working here three  
months, in territory not previously  
worked. People opposed to poisons,  
year before last territory poisoned  
by county.

Skunks: Has taken 5 or 6 in  
3 months, Skunks not very abundant.

Crows: About 5 or 6 crows  
in three months. Three killed  
because they were killing  
chickens - the others liberated.

Coyotes: 62 taken in 3 months.

Foxes: 3 in 3 months turned loose.

Ward to protect sheep which are  
wintered along base of mts.

Bobcats: 10 in 3 months, mostly  
in hog pastures where ~~they~~<sup>some</sup> were  
seen camping of pigs.



Coyote eating fox: At Roosevelt  
Dam in Arizona, 1927, saw  
a fox caught in a trap that had  
been eaten by one or more  
coyotes.

~~Skunk; Skunk when caught  
in traps sometimes~~

Coyote: May be caught in  
places where <sup>at</sup> skunk has been  
caught.

Private trapping; Very little in this  
section.

Geo. W. Haines, our trapper near  
Minnesota says:

Has worked about a year for us in  
El Dorado and Mineral Counties, just putting  
line in new localities

~~Recently~~ in Mineral Co.  
Has taken very few fur bears.  
Raining weather makes it difficult to put  
out traps just now.

Jan. 8 (Thurs.) Modera  
to Sacramento, via western  
Stanislaus Co. near Lerow's Landing.

Drove from Modera to point  
in hills northwest of Lerow's  
Landing where we got stuck in  
the mud. Intended to visit  
trap line of Mouris' brother,  
but learned he was moving  
line. Arrived Sacto about  
6 PM

Jan. 9 (Fri.) Sacramento to  
Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Poole says:

Coyotes: Work in Calif. is about  
taking the crop as to crops - no evidence  
of any marked reduction in coyotes  
except locally.

Mr. Kays says:

County men generally careful  
in use of thallium, especially  
in last year or two since there  
has been criticism.

Conferred with committee  
consisting of Jacobson, Geo  
Wilson, Storer and the county  
commissioner on proposed  
changes in state game laws.

Returned to Berkeley with  
Wilson in evening.

Jan. 10 (Sat.) Berkeley  
Calif. Conferred with Grinnell and  
Hall ~~and~~ and others.

Jan. 11 (Sun), Berkeley.  
No official work.

Berkeley, Calif.

Jan. 12 & 13 (Mon. & Tue.)  
Conferred further with Grinnell  
and Hall, and Sumner and  
also Dixon.

Jan. 14 (Wed.). Left  
Berkeley by auto. no charge  
1 P.M.; arrived <sup>nearby</sup> Visalia 7:30 P.M.

On annual leave 7:30 P.M.  
Jan. 14 to 9:43 <sup>P.M.</sup> Jan. 17 when  
left Visalia for Los Angeles by  
rail.

Jan. 18 (Sun) Los Angeles,  
Calif. Arrived 8,35 a.m., to

Jan. 19 (Mon), Los Angeles,  
Wrote some letters and in  
afternoon went to Pasadena  
where I saw A. J. Van Rossum  
and W. H. Burt.

Jan. 20 (Tue.), Altadena,  
Calif. Conferred with Van  
Rossum again. Saw John  
Ridgway and in afternoon  
went to Los Angeles Museum.

Jan. 21 (Wed.), San Diego,  
Calif. Was taken by Van  
Rossum to San Diego where  
specimens in museum were  
examined.

Jan. 22 (Thurs) Altadena  
Calif. Visited La Jolla and  
conferred with C. F. Sumner  
at Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography and returned  
to Altadena.

Jan. 23 (Fri.). En route  
to New Orleans.

Prepared to leave and took  
6:15 PM train for New  
Orleans.

Jan. 24 (Sat). En route  
to New Orleans.

Jan. 25 (Sun) En route,

Jan. 26 (Mon) Arrived  
New Orleans ~~at~~ 7:40 AM,  
Left for Washington 8:40 PM.

Jan. 27 (Tue). En route,

Jan. 28 (Wed.) Arrived  
Washington, D.C. 6.55 A.M.

copy of ... Foster  
Planck or Sonoma copy

T. B. Zarger

RR #10, Chambersburg, Pa.

Inquire of newspaper office - Repository  
(Chambersburg <sup>probably</sup> of the Tribune) one of the  
oldest papers in Penn.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.  
WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Biological Survey.

Jay C. Bruce  
Hayward, Calif.

Gus Landerger  
Shively, Humboldt Co.

Points

Prof. Landerger made a few points to  
study of our work.

Consider factor of cost with  
funds in connection with standing  
prior methods.

Poison might be progressively  
discontinued as coyotes are reduced  
and confined only by experts in cases  
of emergency where other methods  
of dealing with a local location  
such as the ravages of isolated  
killer coyotes have failed.

Trapping is subject to the objection  
that near traps they are caught & so  
caught, at times on the other hand



Points out that  
it cannot be expected that  
the country can not be...  
...when a...  
...as quick...  
...from  
...have  
...to...  
...method of  
...a...  
Practical considerations should  
be... have.

...work...  
...offer...  
...to be  
...  
...  
...of work  
a...

### General note.

Raymond Fulcher who com-  
plained of Hafeder's work at  
Pt. Bidwell, applied to Poole  
for Hafeder's job under date of  
Dec. 28, 1930.

Nevada situation: Attorney General  
has given the opinion that  
refunding against Robin Com.  
did not carry.

Compare Howell's reference to  
McLean (p. 70) of House hearing with  
his letter McLean's letter of June  
5, 1930 to Poole - copy in Wash. office.

Point

As Poole says that as far as  
he is concerned personally poison  
could might be discontinued  
most of the Sierras but as the  
countries are putting up so much  
of the money the result would

Thomson, G M. The Naturalization  
of Animals and Plants in New  
Zealand. 1922.

Storer Tracy I, The Known  
and Potential Results of Bird  
and Animal Introduction,

An address copy of which  
was read at Agric. Leon.  
Convention in Los Angeles,

Be that cooperation might be  
discontinued as they could <sup>have</sup> trap them.  
One of the great advantages of  
cooperation from the county  
viewpoint is an use of poison  
where required.

Visits to traps: Traps should be  
well cared for but where work  
for very trap they cooperation is  
being carried on it is often  
best to leave them ~~undisturbed~~  
as long as possible as even  
visiting the neighborhood tends  
to make them suspicious.